PROBABILITY OF A HOT FIGHT OVER THE CONSTI-FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. ALBANY, Jan. 23 .- The exciting contest for United tes Senator so held the attention of the members of the Legislature, Democrats as well as Republicans, that

GOOD BILLS AND BAD BILLS.

PROSPECTIVE LAW-MAKING AT ALBANY.

TUTIONAL CONVENTION.

the introduction of bills. Now that the Senatorship has

nvention will. it is apparent, be the leading work of the

tes be elected. If possible, they would have the con-

have the Constitution prepared by its members submit-

to the people at the November election. Demo

ission is delayed until 1888. Still, eager as all

members are for speedy action on the bill, there ises to be a long debate on the measure. Governor

and Speaker Husted are both desirous that their

views should be adopted respecting the number of dele-gates to be elected and the method of their election.

here promises to be a great difference of opinion be

tween Republicans and Democrats when the two plans

Husted's bill, not only because they think it a fair measure, but also because it is favored by the unpartisan reform clubs in New-York and Brooklyn. Neither Séna-

reform clubs in New-York and Brooklyn. Neither Sena-tor Murphy's nor Assemblyman Graham's Constitutional Convention bill has much likelihood of passing. Every one in the Legislature is of the opinion that the Assembly itself has too many members. The proportion of talka-tive men in so large a body is of course great, and the proposal to have a Constitutional Convention with double the number of members of the Assembly is therefore re-garded with disapproval.

The New-York and Brooklyn members have begun in-troducing their usual bills for taking money out of the

olice in New-York from \$2,250 to \$2,600. What gentles an desires to sell some land between Eighth and Snite ses, and in either Fifty-first or Fifty-second sts. to the typ of New-York for double its price! Senator Plunkitt rescribes in a bill that the land shall be uight in that locality for a new police station; would be well to expend more money on election day; erefore he presents a bill authorizing the Board of believe to the contract of t

tor Cullen would make a royal expenditure. He

ion meet in the spring and finish its work in time to

that the bill should be speedily passed and dele

early part of the session. All the members are of the

has been done in the way of legislation except

osed of, however, some legislation may be ex-Enough important law-making has been

in bills to indicate that people the reports of the Legislature's decidedly interesting reading. The

a bill for the election of a Constitutional

EXPECTED ORGANIZING OF THE SENATE. ABBETT NOW TO FIGHT HIS ENEMIES-FRANK HURD

AS A FREE-TRADE MISSIONARY. TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 23.—The organization of the Sen-ate this week would fix the election for Senator on Feb-ruary 9, and that day will probably witness the first of the several ballots. While the Senate may not organize this week, the probabilities are that it will, and only some new development would decay the event. The Senate Republicans adopted the course they have followed only after thorough and careful consideration. The situation was simply this: A Democratic Judge, Chief Justice prats and Republicans fear that the proposed new Constitution would receive indifferent attention if sub-mitted to the people on the same day as an election for the Presidency, as would be the case if its Beasley, had decided that the result of the election in the Hd District of Mercer was a tie; there was every reason to suppose that the House Committee on Elections would take the same view, and it was hoped that the House would grant a new election. The justice of the cause was conceded. A new election could not be held before the election for United States Senator, if the Senato organized at once, and so for two weeks the Senators awaited the action of the House, refraining from organizing in order that an honestly elected member might be chosen and have his vote on the question of surpassing importance. The House on Thursday destroyed all present hope of a new election in the Mercer district by giving the seat to Walter. There has been no protest from the Democratic Senators against the course of the Senate Republicans, nordo they privately criticise

of the Senate Republicans, nordo they privately criti ase
it. The object of the delay has been well understood and
no objection has been raised to it in the Senate.
The Senaterial situation has not been materially
changed by the admission of Waiter and Turley. "Governor Abbett has been fighting his friends so far, now he
has got to light his enemies." was the sage remark of an
observer last week. This is absolutely true. The men
who have made the trouble in the Democratic ranks have
been among those on whom the Governor most confidently relied, and the "regulars," the men who have thus
far steadily followed the behests of the Democratic
caucus, have been those who are known to oppose his
ambition. They have not yet spoken, but they are not
men to keep stience when they consider a word necessary,
and their protest against Abbett is likely to be more
effective than the bolting of the Assemblymen who have
faured prominently heretofore. Meanwhile, the divorce
of the Labor vote from the Democratic caucus is well
nigh absolute, while that of Speaker Baird is scarcely
less so, and without these votes no Democrat can be
elected Senator, whether he is willing to accept the support of Turley and Walter, or not. No active candidate
cares to depend upon these two votes in any case. They
may be useful to them in the preliminary struggle, but
Turley and Walter are not fastened to their seats securely
enough to warrant absolute dependence upon their assistance in climiting into the United States Seate.

Turiey and Walter are not fastened to their seats securely enough to warrant absolute dependence upon their assistance in climbing into the United States Securie. Herein the Republicans have a great hope, and thus, while they regard the seating of Walter with indignation, they do not let it worry them.

The investigation into the Turley case by the new Committee on Elections has been managed on strictly Democratic principles, and the Republicans at one time came near abandoning the contest in sheer disgust. The chairman of the committee, who is a mere boy, permits the counsel for Turley to distate the course of the committee, and the inconsistency of the committee's railings would be ridiented if they did not affect interests of so important a nature.

Senator Culien would make a royal expenditure. He would have an "exterior street" constructed along the East River front of Manhattan Island from Sixty-fifth-st. to Elighty-fourth-st. It is to be hoped that no one desires to have his property along this river front improved at the expense of the City of New-York. Assemblyman Ives would authorize the Mayor and Controller of New-York as a commission to supervise the construction of a building for the use of city departments on the present site of the Register's building. This is the most meritorious bill of all. The city departments are paying enormous rents for rooms in buildings not owned by the city. Mr. Ives also suggests that the number of assistant district-attorneys be increased from four to ten. These officials now are paid \$7.500 each a year. This is an extravagant rate of payment, and yet Mr. Ives would have six more hawyers hired by New-York at the same rate. He would also give four more judges to the Court of General Sessions. These judges get enormous salaries. With each judge, of course, there would have to be a large staff of clerks; for of course each judge must have his own elerks, even if they have no work to do.

Assemilyman Charles Smith thinks it would be a good idea for the authorities of New-York to keep the medical dispensaries open all night 5% wall as all day and not to permit any fees to be charged by these otheress. This would cost a pretty sum of money and encourses paymer, then be in the first would cost a pretty sum of money and encourses payment, and not to be cauched. an interest of important bills have been presented in the Assembly, and will cause considerable discussion if the Senatorial contest is ever settled. Prominent among them is one to make the legal rate of interest 5 instead of 6 per cent. Another is the bill to tax railroads at the full local rate, less one-half of 1 per cent, imposed for State purposes. At present the rate of local taxation is limited to 1 per cent, so that in a city where the tax rate is 2 per cent the railroads pay 1 per cent to the city and one-half of one per cent to the State, while under the new bill the tax would be increased one-half of one per cent in that particular locality. The principal advantage of the change would be to Jersey City, Newark and New-Brunswick. A local option bill, presented by Assemblyman Armstrong, is another measure which will cause long discussion if it ever gets before the House. There are several measures pending in which the lobby takes a deep interest and which will occupy a good deal of time before they disappear.

The State Board of Agriculture will meet here this week. The discussions before the Board have usually been of considerable public value. It would be safe to precise that this would again be the case, but the amouncement its made that ex-Congressman Frank Hurd, of Ohio, will cysdeaver to show the advantage of "a tariff A number of important bills have been presented in

dispensaries open all night 5s wail as all day and not to permit any fees to be charged by their officers. This would cost a pretty sum of money and encourage pauperism, but no legislator should think of such objectives it he comes from the rich city of New-York. Ex-Specher Erwin has had the kindness to join the Erwin has had the kindness to join the men who would compel New-York to assume fresh financial burdens. He has introduced a bill anthorizing the authorities to increase the yearly salaries of the Dock Commissioners from \$5,000 to \$6,000. Every one knows that if the bill becomes a law the salaries will be at once advanced. The bill has been rejected by the Legislature for several years, but under the powerf al support of Mr. Erwin the taxpayers of New-York ray expect to see it passed.

Then Assemblyman Hornridge desires that the City of New-York should construct a free public bath near Fiftieth-st.. East River. Assemblyman McKonna joins the throng by introducing a bill authorizing the construction of another evening this school. There are \$i > 0 two bills to revive into life the New-York Cable Railway Company; the company that desires to occupy seventy miles of the Effects of New-York with its cable roads without party the company that

CRITICISING THE AMERICAN BOARD.

Assemblyman McIntyre.

Assemblyman Cantor would increase the salaries of the clerks of the City Court from \$2,500 yearly to \$3,000. He would also create a new officer to be known as "Registrar of Theatrical Leconess," with a deputy and a clerk. Their united salaries amounting to \$6,000. The work is now done by a clerk of the Mayor with a little supervision from that officer and there is no necessity for the linvention of the proposed new office. Who wants the sinecure, Mr. Cantor ? New-Haven, Jan. 23 (special) .- In alluding to the Home affair, the Rev. Dr. T. T. Murger, paster of the church of which Mr. Hume is a member, in his sermon

which Mr. Hume is called in question, would be to insult | a your intelligence and your Christian hearts. opinions which, in the way they are held by him, would have awakened no attention had it not been for the fact that they could be used as a make-weight in a theological Hartrond, Jan. 23.—There is a prospect of a lively bearing and debate on the tariff question during the Legislative session. Senator James Gallagher, of Newquarrel in which the American Board has suffered itself through its officers to become involved, in violation of every principle of its nature and of the most sacred forms Haven, known as the "War horse" and "Kill 'em, —
'em," has introduced a resolution declaring that customs of its trust. This church could not stand still and see one of its members sacrificed for such reasons. Whatever the result may be, we have done what was our duty to do. duties on lumber, salt, copper, iron, wool and coal are prejudicial to the interests of Councetieut, and calling It has been given to us also to sound a note that stirs an echo in the heart of every Congregationa ist in the counecho in the heart of every Congregationa ist in the country, an echo that will swell into a universal and emphatic chorus before the year ends. The question before the churches is not theological. What sensible person cares a straw what a good missionary thinks us to the fate of the ancestors of the heathen. The question is, Shall the American Board respect the action of councils in regard to the theological opinions of missionary candidates if The answer is not doubtfut. The unanimous will of both laity and clergy, except here and there one hopelessly errane, indicates the issue. Such are the conflicts in which the Church of Christ pursues its apward way. Its crucifixions never end, and there are not wanting pharises to plot them, sanhedrims to endorse them and bigots to shout them." reduction or total abolition. The resolution has been re-ferred to the Committee on Federal Relations, of which gent, of New-Haven, to show the benefits of free trade to the protectionists' side of the question.

The Connecticut Bar Association has requested the Leg-

Bostos, Jan. 23 (Special).-The Rev. Dr. Griffis, the pastor of the Shawmut Congregational Church, before

The Democratic members of the Legislature propose to

ecupy seventy miles of the attests of the cable roads without paying the city Bills to revive these lapsed rights of the rebeen introduced by Senator Traphage

LEGISLATION IN CONNECTICUT.

THE TARIFF QUESTION PROMINENT-CONSTITU-

TIONAL CONVENTION.

upon the State delegations in Congress to vote for their

Mr. Gallagher is chairman, and there will be an attempt made by some Democratic manufacturers, like J. B. Sa

the Legislature. There will also be a general hearing of

slature to codify the laws of the present session with the

revisions of the statutes which will be passed upon at this

The Democratic members of the Legislature propose to introduce a resolution favoring a constitutional convention which shall change the basis of representation in the Legislature from that of the towns to that of the population by district.

Commissioner Hadley, of the Labor Bureau, has received the indorsement of a conference of Knights of Labor for reappointment.

It was noticeable that the absentees when the Senatorial vote was taken on Tuesday numbered eight Republicans and twelve Democrats, which gave Senator Hawley a majority of forty-two. In the Joint assetmby the proceedings were formal and the resolution electing Senator Hawley was adopted without dissent. The Senator was cordially congratulated by nearly every member of the Legislature during the afternoon of Wednesday.

The most important plees of legislation contemplated sounty-wise will be the bill to extend the term of the County Commissioners to four years, with appointments biennially. Some change is made necessary by the biennial sessions and this is one of the proposed methods of making it.

The date for the recention of new business by the Log-

making it.

The date for the reception of new business by the Leg-alature is fixed for February 3, and after that nothing more will be received except petitions by unanimous con-

CONDITION OF THE IRON TRADE.

EFFECT OF THE ADVANCING PRICES-YELLOW PINE

PRIMADELPHIA, Jan. 23.—The iron and steel industries of this State are actively employed, but the advancing tendency of prices has restricted business. There is a growing feeling that if prices so unen higher there will be a heavy competition from foreign producers, and this has a tendency to unsettle confidence.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has been peti-tioned by a large number of the towns and cities on its lines to give them better facilities of transportation. These petitions are the results of increased industrial growth of the places making the request. Similar resets have been made of the management of the Balti-re and Ohio Railroad Company from places in the rn portion of this State.

The arrival of yellow pine from the South, mostly from the eastern portion of North Carolina, in large quantities, has had a wonderful tendency to keep down an increase in the cost of building in this section. The lumber is

The railroad companies continue to give their orders for new equipments despite the large quantities which they have had built. Reading has had ordered 3,000 new coat cars and a number of locomotives, and the Pennsylvania Haliroad Company is taxing its shops heavily. The different car manufactories through the State are crowded with orders. President Roberts, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, says that the outlook is good for a prolonged period of prosperity to the railroads of the country.

Among the industrial news for the past week may be ofted the starting up of three furnaces in adjacent counces, several large fron works, and the leasing of a numer of furnaces which will go into blast between this time ad March next. Enterprises beyond naming have taken upper and will be in operation by spring.

scace, Jan. 23.—The annexed crop summary will ar in this week's issue of The Farmer's Review: "The swhich set in on the night of January 21 prevailed in laying bare wheat fields over large areas. Withad covering of snow the crop is in a certain of peril, but up to the close of January 22 the

age. The wheat reports from Ohie, Indiana and Michigan continue to be aimost uniformly favorable, the latest returns showing that the fields had been amply protected up to the approach of the mid winter rain-storm and that grain was looking well. The reports from Missouri and Illinois are not uniformly favorable. Some of the Southern Illinois and some of the Western Missouri counties report an unfavorable outlook. The returns from Butler, Chautauqua, Cherokee, Johnson, Lyon, Pottawottamie, Saline and Wallace counties in that State show that fields are not protected and that the grain is looking poorly. Clark, Clay. Dallas, Delevan, Harrison, Jones, Muscatine and Warren counties of lowa are importing corn at 33 c

THE CONTEST IN NEW-JERSEY.

The Suniay in wagitation in several war, processly suit in legislation to change the laws. As they stand at present they cannot be enforced, yet they can be used to amony business men seriously.

The new Governor has taken the cares of office upon his shoulders with easy confidence and shows a deedded disposition to do as he pleases in regard to appointments.

QUESTIONED-SERMONS OF PROTEST.

"To discuss and defend the theological opinions for

preaching his sermon this morning severely criticised the management of the American Board of Foreign Missions, especially for its refusal to return Missionary Hume to

preaching his sermon this morning severely criticised the management of the American Board of Foreign Missions, especially for its refusal to return Missionary Hume to his field of labor. He said:

I speak to-day out of my conscience and out of my heart in the Reformed and Presbyterian Churches the boards are all appointed by the churches. We have our open classes and synods, in which we can stand up and make any criticism, cait for any knowledge, sak for light, and we can appoint the men who fill the boards and take our money and dispense it. I do not think that right has gone by. The American Board first started, you know, as a union organized body of Presbyterian, Reformed Church people and Congregationalists. The Reformed Church and the Presbyterian Church have drawn out, leaving what its one a strange anomaly in Congregationalism, a close, self-elected, self-perpetuating corporation, with which the churches have comparatively little influence. I do not believe in close corporation, with which the churches have comparatively little influence. I do not believe in close corporation, with which the churches have comparatively little influence of the compose that board. Thank God, from conscientions notives they are consecrated, Christian gentleman of ability. But with equal conscience and in the name of the Christ whose I am and whom I love, i protest against their trying to maunfacture or settle theological creeds or questions. I protest against their rejection of consecrated young men and women educated in Christian founds that the missionary zeal of the Christian founds the missionary zeal of the Christian bouseneds, holding evanuelled. Christian fath: who, having wend trained conditions to save would for Christ. I protest against their rejection of consecrated, competent, Christian founds and protest. I protest against the expulsion of a consecrated, competent, Christian founds and the protest. I protest against the confidence of the close, self-electing, not easily influenced, unrepresentative corporation

THE FUTURE OF THE RANGES

AN EXPERT VIEW OF THE SITUATION. HEALTHY CONDITION AND FAIR PROSPECTS OF THE

CATTLE INDUSTRY-A LETTER FROM THE PRESI-DENT OF THE LANCE CREEK CATTLE COMPANY.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: In view of the fact that of late the Eastern press has devoted so much space to the great cattle industry of the Western plains, and, as in the majority of cases the statements have been either erroneous or misleading, from a cattle man's point of view, I beg

misleading, from a cattle man's point of view, I beg the privilege of adding my testimony.

If any other industry in the land had been commented upon in the public prints as has the one before us, it would have been gallantly championed long ago. That the cattle interest has not been so championed is due to at least two causes. First (though it may seem quite incredible to Eastern people) the newspapers of the Atlantic Coast are almost unknown to the people in that wast region lying between the Missouri Valley and the Rocky Monatains. Second, those interested in cattle raising, having no interests east of Chicago (the bulk of their product being sold not further east than that city, are quite indifferent as to the opinions of cither journals or people beyond the limits of their sphere of action. But I think the people of the Eastern States, depending upon their newspapers for current news, should not be misinformed concerning an industry that virtually absorbs another section of the country; an industry whose operations cover an area of 1,365,000 square miles of our land, or say 44 percent of our whole domain, exclusive of Alaska; an industry representing more than four hundred millions of dollars invested capital; an industry supplying the staple of life, not only to our own country but largely to the rest of the civilized world. Statistics showed in 1885) a total deficiency of 797,000 tons of mest in Europe, which had to be supplied chiefly by to the rest of the civilized world. Statistics showed in 1885) a total deficiency of 797,000 tons of meat in Europe, which had to be supplied chiefly by

in Europe, which had to be supplied chiefly by America.

It is an indisputable fact that the business of cattle relsing in the far West_especially in the Northwest, has undergone many and great changes within the last very few years. The time has passed when a man could invest a few thousand dollars on the plains and make a vast fortune in a few years. But I most emphatically deny the recently published statements that the successful days are entirely things of the past; that the great industry is rained; that the business is overdone, the natural grasses eaten to the roots and totally destroyed; millions of dollars irretrievably lost, and capitalists leaving the country precipitately. If the grasses are gone and the cattle are dying, how is it that Wyoming and Montana have sent nearly 200,000 beef steers to market during the year just closed f
Statistics fail to show any pursuit wherein the per-

Statistics fail to show any pursuit wherein the per-centage of failures is so nearly infinitesimal as in the eartle industry. Every day we read king lists of com-mercial tailures, while the failures among the cattle men, since their industry was first begun, may almost

men, since their industry was bret begun, may aimost be counted upon one's fingers.

Within the bast few years many inexperienced men, tempted by the fortunes already made in earlie raising, have raished in unadvisedly and bought what proved to be almost fictitious herds at exorbitant prices. Foreign capitalists, tempted by the promised large returns, have sent their money treely into the plains, and unpractical men have assumed the managelarge returns, have sent their money treely into the plains, and unpractical men have assumed the management of large herds. Such companies as these have, of course, been disappointed; but even those thus handicapped have not tailed. With all their superfluous expense account and large salary lists they have, in most unstances, succeeded in paying interest on their capital. On the other hand, the practical, experienced cattle man have made money, not the fortunes of a few years ago but a satisfactory return for his labors and capital invested. The man who pavs only for the cattle he tuys, accepting no "book count" but "tailving" his purchases, has his herd properly assorted as to sexes and ages, looking ahead both to his steer herd and his breeding herd, and looks personally after his own business, is cound to surceed. Look at the tollowing figures, given by the Hon. Norman J. Coiman, Commissioner of Agriculture, in a recent address at Chicago botore the National Convention of Stockmen. If supply and demand enter into the question, it certainly looks as though the cattle men of the plains might find a good business for the next few years at least.

In 1850 there were in this entire country, East and

might find a good business for the next few years at least.

In 1850 there were in this entire country, East and West, 766 cattle to the 1,000 population. In 1860 814; in 1880, 716; in 1885 772; thus showing that we have just about the same number of cattle per thousand inhabitants that we had in 1850, and less than we had in 1860. In 1850 we had a population of 23,191,876 and 17,779,000 head of cattle. In 1885 our peopulation was estimated at 57,000,000 and our cattle at 44,000,000. Although our cattle have increased with equal rapidity.

The stock grower of the Northwest is no longer dependent upon the "drives" from the far South for his young stock. He now has his own breeding herds and from experience has learned what breeding will result in animals less fitted to cope with the ricorous climate of the high plains and mature into the best beef. Oregon and Washington Territory have gone largely into the breeding business, and can now supply all the adjacent section of "range country" with as many young cattle, already acclimated, as the average stock grower needs. Hence the acts of prohibition passed by some of the central Western States, preventing cattle from the far South crossing their decain, do not work any great detriment to the rangemen of the North. The range cattle business is now simply passing through one of those seasons of reaction that unvariably follow a successful period. The experienced cattle man, who has seen these ups and downs in past years, is not at all disturbed by the present state of affairs, but feels confident that the industry is in a healthy condition. A fact sure to secure a more stable future is that the available area for cattle raising is now almost entirely occupied; hence the disturbance arising from the establishment of new breeding herds,

over the signatures of the following leading cattle men of Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory: Thomas Sturgis, president Un'on Cattle Company and president of the Stock Growers National Bank; T. B. Hicks, treasurer of the Converse Cattle Company and president of the First National Bank; A. T. Babbitt, general manager Standard Cattle Company; Thomas Swan, of Messrs, Swan Brothers; N. R. Davis, president Cheyenne National Bank; F. E. Warren, president Warren Live Stock Company and late Governor of Wyoming Territory.

National Bank; F. E. Warren, president Warren Live Stock Company and late Governor of Wyoming Territory.

"The principal losses have been among cattle brought to this country from Texas or other Southern points, in thin condition in the fall of the year. . . As bankers we can state that we know of but one forced suspension during the past year, and we do not believe that one per cent of the cattle raisers of the plains are to-day insolvent or anything near it. . . We have seen the condition of aftairs in this regard lipricel decidedly worse than it is at present. The exodus into Montana and the British possessions of that class of men who always believe that the next country further on is the paradise for which they are looking has greatly relieved the ranges of this Territory, and with the exception of some small localities they to-day are as well grassed and as capable of supporting stock as they were five years ago. . . We see nothing in the prospect—regarding it as practical men, and looking over it in its entire scope—to prevent the permanent and prosperous continuing of the business for years to come."

I also quote a paragraph from a recent letter from Judge Charles W. Wright, of Denver, who has been on the plains of Wyoming, Colorado and Arizona for many years. He writes: "For myself I cannot see how the business can be overdone "lipa boavaa" are worth as much to-day as they were when the big dividends were paid. Transportation, wages and provisions are less. Beeves cannot be manufactured; demand cannot increuse the supply. Nature, as you may have heard, attends to this part of the business. My own experience corresponds with the balances from my books, namely that the cattle business of to-day, honestly and skillully managed, is a few points better than it ever wes."

Hoping that I have been able to present the cattle man's side of the story in a clear and comprehensible way, and that it may carry a measure of conviction with it, I am yours very truly.

way, and that it may carry a measure of conviction with it, I am yours very truly.

CHARLES F. SMILLE,

President of the Lance Creek Cattle Company of Wyoming Territory.

New-York, Jan. 19, 1887.

BRAYTON IVES AND THE OREGON RAILWAY.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Siz: The account in to-day's papers of my connection with a domestic difficulty between the Editors of The Eccuring Post places me in such a false position that I beg you will do me the justice to publish the following expla-

Mr. Fawcett, of The Post, called at my office Friday af-ternoon and asked me if I could account for the sudden termoon and assed me it i could account for the sudden decline in Oregon Railway and Navigation stock. I was writing at the time and, by way of reply, I gave him a paper signed by one of my fellow-di-rectors of the Northern Pacific Railroad Comhim a paper signed by one of my fellow-directors of the Northern Facilic Railroad Company, I in which that gentleman claimed to have found proof in Mr. Smith's own reports that the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company had not carned its dividends for some years. Mr. Fawcett speat about ten minutes in reading this paper, and when he left the office I understood him to say that it was then too late to publish anything about the matter on that day. Therefore, I was surprised to see in the last edition a brief statement of his conclusions. Whatever information he obtained came from this paper, and it hardly seems fair that he should not have mentioned the paper at all, but made me alone responsible for his statements. I regret it especially, because it is generally known that my relations with Mr. Smith and his adherents are somewhat strained. But the author of the paper is, personally, a friend of Mr. Smith, and was for a long time one of his strongest supporters. His statements regarding the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company are those of a cool, impartial and intelligent man. He owns about 30,000 shares of the slocks of the Northern Pacific Rail oad Company and his paper above referred to did much toward influencing the directors of that company to decide that they would not join Navigation Company and thereby incar an annual loss of from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000. I agree heartlly with his conclusions and believe that if Mr. Fawcett mid taken time to state them properly in The Post he would have had nothing to retract. But, while holding these views. I do not desire, nor does my fellow-director, to Irritate the management of the O, R. and N. Co., and he will regret, as I do, most sincerely the present unfortunate combination of circumstances.

The question has been asked: "Why did not Mr. Ives discover these unfavorable facts when he was a director of the O, R. & N. Co. I' The reply is easy. I did in some measure discover and comment on them, and for that reason I was not re-elected. Inquisitive directors are

the minority as usual and the dividend was declared. But Mr. Smith was obliged to admit in his next annual report an "apparent" dedicency of \$70,000 and an undisputed one of over \$10,000. Sconer or later such management is understood by stockholders, and I am quite content to await the natural progress of truth without seeking to basten it by resorting to unseemly quarrels in the public press. Yours very respectfully.

New-York, Jan. 23, 1857.

Branton Ives.

INDIAN SCHOOLS DEMORALIZED. BOGUS REFORM IN THE SERVICE.
To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Superintendent Riley, in his report on Indian schools, just published, says: "In every possible way it was impressed upon Indian agents and superintendents that no changes should be made on political grounds; that qualification for the work to be done and not affiliation with a political party must govern and not affiliation with a political party must govern in the selection of school employes. The employes are held responsible at the Indian office for the performance of their duties and have the assurance that they will be protected in everything that is proper." This sounds well, but the truth is that the agents and superintendents thus cautioned to make no changes on political grounds have hardly any power of appointment left them under this Administration. Most of the school employes are appointed directly from the Washington office, and are persons never known or heard of at the agencies. Many of them have had no knowledge of Indians or experience in teaching them. They come largely from the Southern States, especially from Tennessee and Mississippi, and have been named solely because of partisan service. If it is a good thing to impress upon agents who have practically no power in the matter that "no changes should be made on political grounds," why would it not be a commendable thing for Messrs. Atkins and Upshaw to act on this principle in making appointments All through the agencies it is obvious to any competent observer that the discipline and efficiency of the schools have been impaired and in some instances seriously iffured by this Washington interference. The experienced superintendent of the training school near Salem, Oregon, was displaced by a man who neknowledged that he came there by the "mutations of politics." The new superintendent on the Yakima Reservation, Washington Territory, is plainly incompetent and the school is in a discouraging condition. He worked hard in the Presidential campaign, he says, making speches in German and English, and he is dissatisfied with his reward. He does not intend to follow teaching but expects to "go into politics." Many "uch Instances could be cited. A half dozen in the selection of school employes. The employes are

he is desatished with his reward. He does not meanly to follow teaching but expects to "go into polities," Many such instances could be cited. A half dozen strangers are brought together in the same school. Rivalries spring up, especially among the women, and the schools are going to pieces while they struggle for the supremacy. Efficient co-operation can alone be secured when the superintendent can choose his own subordinates.

secured when the superintendent can choose his own subordinates.

It is carious to observe the extent to which the management of the Indians has come into the hands of people who have never had anything to do with Indians or with public affairs since the beginning of the war. Most of these Mississippians and Tennesseeans seem unaware of any progress in Indian administration during the past twenty new years. They keep repeating the ideas and phrases that were current before the war, many of them entirely inapplicable under changed war, many of them entirely inapplicable under changed conditions. The extent of the demoralization of the school force would hardly be credited, and it will continue to grow worse until a radical change is made in the present policy. New-York, Jan. 18, 1887.

certain securities that were missing from the company's treasury, returned to New-York yesterday. His efforts were rewarded with substantial success and he recovered altogether \$940,000 from ex-Judgo Stevenson Burke, formerly president of the company, and Directors Hickox and McKinnie, who were members of the Executive Committee under the Burke management. Among the assets recovered were \$622,000 of the general mortgage bonds and \$50,000 in cash, the proceeds of the \$61,000 old 7 per cent bonds sold by the former president and not accounted for. The remaining sixty bonds of the \$121,000 of this issue, which should have been in the treasury of the company, were found to be in the possession of Director Hickox, who claimed to hold them as collateral for advances amounting to \$60,000. No at-tempt to examine into the merits of the transaction was made on account of a lack of time and because the secarity is ample if the debt is really one to be paid by the company.

There were recovered also \$200,000 in preferred stock of the company about the issue of which none of the present directors had any previous knowledge. Several years ago an issue of \$600,000 preferred stock was authorized to meet some pressing emergency, but the boots of the company do not show that any of it was issued. For some reason the project was abandomed and shortly afterward a new mortgage was made on which the necessary money was raised. It appears, however, that President Burke used \$200,000 of this authorized preferred agock, presumably in reinforcing some loan. The whole amount was recovered and it will be at once cancelled. The other recoveries were small items which make the total amount of the restitution \$946,000. No receipts in full were passed and other matters were left to await further investigation, but with the possible exception of the Hickox loan it is supposed by the new management that the restitution is complete. Nothing of what has been done affects in any way any claim connected with the issue of securities in the consolidation in 1881. If anything should ever be recovered on that account it would be a direct benefit to the company, while in the present instance the president has merely regained possession of assets that were actually missing from the treasury. stock of the company about the issue of which

TO ENJOIN THE ATCHISON COMPANY. Boston, Jan 23 (Special). -The papers have been filed in the suit brought by Clarence H. Venner, of Boston, a in the suit brought by cheenes it. Cander, bottom, a stockholder in the Atchison, Topeka and Sante Fe Rail-road Company, in the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, to restrain the directors and officers of the Atchison Com-pany from guaranteeing the bonds of a new road from Kansas City to Chicago. The Chicago, Santa Fe and Cali-fornia Railroad was recently incorporated for the purpose of building the Chicago extension of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Kal road Company, and it has been advertised that to day its first mortgage five per cent gold bonds would be offered by subscription. Mr. Venner in his bill maintains that the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe company has no right to guarantee the notes or bonds of any corporation existing under the laws of any other state than Kansas, where its own charter was obtained. The Chicago, Santa Fe and California Railroad was organized under the laws of Bibnos, he alleges, and none of its lines connect with the Atchison lines. In defence of his bringing his suit in Massachusetts, Mr. Venner maintains that the business offices are in this State, that most of the meetings are hold here and that most of the directors live in Boston. of building the Chicago extension of the Atchison, Topeka

MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE. LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 23 (Special).—It is announced to-day that the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad will be extended from Salem, Mo., to Little Rock, a distance of 300 miles. The new line will run through Dent, Shannon, Carter and Oregon counties, Mo., and through Bandolph, Lawrence, Sharp, Independence, Cleburno and Faulkner counties, in this State. The Arkansas River will be bridged at Lewisville. The road will be a rival to the Gould system for the trade of the Southwest. St. Louis, Jan. 23.—The Globe-Democrat gives circulation to a report in railroad circles here that Colonel A. A. Talmage will soon retire from the General Managership of the Wabash Railroad west of the Mississippi River and that Colonel Robert Andrews will succeed him.

CHANGES AMONG READING OFFICIALS. Philadelphia and Reading Railroad said to-day that within a week there would be a change in a number of the heads of departments in the main office in Fourth-st, and the places would be filled by young mea.

DAMAGES FOR THE LOSS OF HER HUSBAND. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23 (Special).- The Citizens' Pasenger Railway Company was muleted yesterday \$10,000 damages in an action brought by Mrs. Mary E. Ketchum for the death of her husband who lost his life while attempting to board one of the company's cars.

ART NEWS AND COMMENTS

TOWN.

THE WEEK IN ART CIRCLES. NOTES OF THE EXHIBITIONS-ART NEWS OUT OF

The Salmagundi exhibition will close on Wednesday evening. There have been several sales, but the attendance has not been very large. The names of fewer publishers appear in the catalogue, but the artists themselves now send drawings which have been reproduced and their presence detracts from the freshness of the exhibition. The favorite medium continues to be black and white oils, and, as was said before, the aim of most and white oils, and, as was said before, the aim of most workers in this medium seems to be the production of an elaborato. "exhibition picture," finished as if designed for the Academy but without the advantages of color, which is often required by the subject. This use of a medium which does not give the best effects is as objectionable as it would be to use pen and ink where oils were indicated by the character of the subject. There is some increase in the number of gouache drawings, a medium cleverly employed in Mr de Thulstrup's "Relav on the Boston Post Road." It cannot be said that the constant repetition of heavy, glistening surfaces, murky with black and white oils, imparts an inviting appearance to the collection. There are several charcoal studies and at the end of the large gallery hangs an immense landscape in black and white pastels, which represents mistaken effort. Its dreariness is relieved a little by a neighboring India ink study, Mr. Hunter's "Gloucester Harbor," a bright fresh example of the kiad of word, sketchy in a good sense, which should be more common in this exhibition. Little has been done in pen and ink, and the reappearance of Mr. Abbey's admirable work in this medium may prove suggestive and prolitable. The sketch of Madison Square in the first gallery is hardly worth considering, but Messrs. Birch and Brennan, at least might have shown pen and ink studies which would have exemplified "the value of a line" Among the more "important" pictures are those by Messrs Gaul and C. Y. Taylor, neither strong throughout but each containing some forcible figure work. Mr. Gaul's contribution is creditable even to an artist from whom much is expected, and Mr. Taylor makes a promising debut. Mr. E. J. Taylor misses the point of his not unimpressive story in his flippant title. Good examples of accurate Munich drawing are contributed by Mr. Baer, and the same influence is shown in Miss Oliver's study. Mr. Eaton's black and white "old master," a study of an excellent model, and drawings by Messrs workers in this medium seems to be the production of

The Water-Color exhibition will be opened at the

misfortune to unwary riders. The surroundings were painted by Mr. Emile Carlson, who is more successful in still life than in this washy, fairly conventionalized foliage. Mr. Pope has evidently done honest, careful work upon the dogs and horses. He has apparently endeavored to furnish truthful likenesses of the different dogs, and to express characteristic actions. His picture shows intelligent study of his subjects and no doubt the portrait of the pack is recognized as accurate by the myopic huntsmen. One who has to consider his work simply as a picture will deem it a misuse of a large amount of canvas for several reasons. There is neither beauty of coloring nor genuine animation. The labored workmanship upon the dogs and horses imparts a feeling of constraint. They are afflicted with what is commonly termed the "pose plastique." Aside from the rigidity of the figures, particularly noticeable in the foremost horse, the important subject of values has received no adequate attention, and to this in part is due the lack of atmosphere. The huntsman and horse really "come forward" in advance of the hounds. The brush work lacks ease, fluency and force, qualities which can be combined, and which can be shown together with impressive coloring and magnificent action, as Mr. Pope will perceive if he chances to see a superb painting of hounds running, by Melin, which is now in this city.

At the Thirty-fifth exhibition of the Boston Art At the Thirty-fifth exhibition of the Boston Art

At the Thirty-fifth exhibition of the Boston Art Club, Mr. Alfred Kappes's "Tattered and Torn" was one of three pictures purchased by the club. The opening of the exhibition was enlivened by an indignant artist's removal of his "skied" picture. Thereupon the chairman of the exhibition committee wrote the artist, Mr. Abbott Graves to "demand the immediate return of the picture abstracted in the absence of the committee, without its knowledge, consent or authority, in violation of the terms of the circular." It was darkly hinted that "immediate compliance may save you further complications and perhaps unpleasant consequences." Graves refused to be crushed but boldly replied "I do not intend to return my picture 'The Chrysanthemum Show' to-day or on any other day, at least while the committee insist on its occupying the position from which I removed it." Mr. Graves described himself as awaiting "unpleasant consequences" with the atmost cheeffulness, and there the matter reats. There seems to be no established precedent and the art club could not gain much by taking the case into court. Among possible results of this teapot tempest are a change in the rules of the club and a short shrift and long rope for Mr. Graves if he ever ventures within its portals. The affair opens a vista of thrilling possibilities. Suppose that at the academy "private view" all dissatisfied artists should seize upon their "skied" or "floored" pictures and bolt. Of course Mr. Richards would guard the door, but the bolters might be numerous enough to overpower the entire council. This adds another to the Hanging Committee's pleasures of anticipation.

"The Portfolio" begins the year with a number of Club, Mr. Alfred Kappes's " Tattered and Torn " was "The Portfolio" begins the year with a number of

unusual merit. There are three etchings, which are well chosen and valuable. Mr. C. O. Murray has etched "The Idle Servant," the largest of three paintings by Nicholas Maes of the school of Rembrandt, in the National Gallery. His work preserves the quality of the original and the chiarescure and firmness of modelling are happily expressed. M. Brunet Debaines has etched Temple Bar with a light vivacious touch somewhat in the manner of Laianne. The artist's sketch was taken in 1877. Mr. G. W. Rhead's etching of Mr. Watts's "Midday Rest" will commend itself to those who studied the original at the Metropolitan Museum. Two of the four articles in this number deserve especial notice. Mr. Cosmo Monkhouse writes of Auguste Redin, one of the most discussed." Through prints of various kinds readers of art maga.ines have gained a slight acquaintance with the peculiarly Gothic character, as it may be termed, of M. Rodin's work, his restless nervous energy combined with power and insight, and his almost passionate force of execution. Rodin may sometimes exaggerate, but as Mr. Monkhouse says, the art of insurrection, of Delacioù and Courbet, for example, is always touched with exaggeration. M. Rodin's portrait work includes butts of Victor Huge and Laurens which have perhaps made a stronger impression than any portrait busts of the last few years. He is now engaged upon a statue of Bastien Lepage, who is represented in the country suit (short coat and knickerbeckers) which he used when painting in the open air. "As if before his easel, his palette on thumb, and brush in hand, he is bending with his keen gaze fixed upon some distant point and his arm ready to dash on the canvas the message of his eyes." Mr. Monkhouse continues, "Whatever Rodin's work is, it is always alive, always full of the most subtle and original play of line, always 'tine' if not lovely. And perhaps, witnessing this dazzling vitality, this spontaneous outburst of artistic energy, controlled as they are by rare mastery of form and technical dexerterity, unusual merit. There are three etchings, which are well chosen and valuable, Mr. C. O. Murray has

that his St. John was not inspired by the 'Apolle Another article in this number will interest the

American admirers of Mr. Watts. Mr. F. G. Stephens American admirers of Mr. Watta. Mr. F. G. Stephens deals with his subject in a eulogistic rather than a critical spirit, but English recognition of the nobility of the artist's aims is seldom mingled with a discriminating perception of ris shortcomings in expression. But Mr. Watts's thoughtfulness and grandeur of purpose represent an influence rare as it is valuable to-day and his complexity of motive, involved subjects, and occasional technical deficiencies are far less important than this influence. Mr. Stevens like other English culogists of the artist deals much in explanation of subjects, exposition of the intellectual purpose and interpretation of allegorical themes.

UNDER PIKES PEAK. STRAY NOTES OF MEN AND MANNERS.

STUDIES IN COLOR-THE CANONS-PATHOS OF HEALTH-SEEKING. [FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 3 .- This place ought to be the paradise of painters. The only reason imaginable why it is not is that any artist who should dare to transfer to canvas the color effects that are as common here as the landscape of brown-stone fronts in New-York would be set down as color-blind, or his work pronounced the outcome of some acute cerebral disorder. But it is different when one looks straight at nature. It is a positive sensuous pleasure here merely to have one's eyes open-and to let the combinations of coloring, often strange-nearly weird-but always harmonious, strike the pupils. There is one bit of rocks on the mountain side, just opposite the town, which looks like one of the palettes that artists sometimes hang on their walls, because chance has blended the paints into a more perfect hatmony than their art could ever attain. There are deep red rocks, delicate pink rocks, yellow rocks, moss-green rocks, brown rocks. In the background is the bazy blue of the mountains, capped by the snow crown of Pike's Peak.

the mountains, capped by the snow crown of Pike's Peak.

The Peak—such is its familiar name in the neighborhood—is one of the factors of existence at Colorado Springs. Its grandeur is of the familiar and every-day kind. It is not a jugged, torbidding, awe-inspiring sublimity of the Matterhorn or the Eiger type. It seems to rise to its 14,000 feet without any effort, and then to smile down encouragingly on the town at its toot. The Peak enters into the domestic life of every lamily at the Springs. A house is not well situated that does not command a view of the Peak. When the the innocent-looking little fleecy clouds begin to be drawn in around its great round tep, then look out for a storm. When the Peak is clear then plan your excursions and your picnies.

for a storm. When the Peak is clear then plan your excursions and your pienies.
Although the top of Pike's Peak is 14,000 feet above tide water, it is only 8,000 feet above Colorado Springs. There is a little hill, perhaps 150 feet high, that rises out of the plain just southeast of the town. This is Mt. Washington, so called because its summit is just the height of the famous peak of the White Monrains. It is this great altitude, together with the dryness of the air, that makes Colorado Springs such a favorite sanitarium. The situation of the piace is unique. To the east the dreary unchalations of the plains stretch unbroken a thousand miles to the Missouri; on the west towers the main range of the

produced a most unfortunate result. In the law produce of a most unfortunate result. In the press of the air, this make Colorado Springs such as the press produced a most unfortunate result. The the place is a fraction of the press place and the press place of the press place and the p

gratulate me, gentlemen, "exclaimed one of them the other day to a group of his companions "upon a great

secovery."
"Well, what is it?" exclaimed half a dozen voices at

once.

"Another well-developed cavity in my lett lung."
was the answer, followed by a burst of laughter from
the others, each one of whom was more or less

"Another well-neveloped cavity in my left lung," was the answer, followed by a burst of laughter from the others, each one of whom was more or less advanced in consumption.

This continual presence of suffering, however skilfully hidden, is the one great drawback to life at the Springs. Otherwise wint could be more delightful than this place! with its atmosphere of crystalline transparency and subtle exhiliaration, with a sky that is bright and smiling during ten months of the year, and with a temperature that, while oscillating between the greatest extremes, never seems to entail the discombrate of either. Nobody ever does anything here, and yet everybody is always busy. People live out of noors—on horseback or in mountain wagons, excursions and picnics are the rule of the day, and there are a thousand interesting points to be visited.

The most useful man on the picnics is the cook. I speak of no vulgar menial, but of a type peculiar to Western life. He is a gentleman of manners as polished as your own; he dresses well—as men in this region dress—and he is on terms of perfect equality with all the members of the party. He is one of the tentures of life here, but the ranch is his home. These extraordinary cooks are usually Englishmen, of good family but younger sons—sometimes younger sons of their tathers have nothing to give them, but are yet too proud to allow sons of theirs to make a living in trade. Accordingly the young men are shipped of to America, to shift for themselves. They crit out here and are often glad enough to take a position to cook and "do chores" on ranches. Their position is anomalous. They are sometimes the close triends of the ranchmen (who are often gentlemen), and yet they are expected to do the menial work of the ranches. A ranchmen does not hesitate to throw his horse's bridle to the gentleman, and tell him to take the horse to the stable. And yet the man's blood is too blue for trade!

A STRANGE DOCUMENT FROM THE WAB

A LETTER TO GENERAL GRANT FROM HIS CHIEF-OF

ARCHIVES.

A LETTER TO GENERAL GRANT FROM HIS CHIEF-OFSTAFF—AFTERWARD HIS SECRETARY OF WAR.

From The New York Sun.

BEFORE VICKSBURG, Miss., June 6, 1863. }

DEAR GENERAL: The great solicitude I feet for the safety of this army leads me to mention what I had hoped never again to do—the subject of your drinking. This may surprise you, for I may be, mai I trust I amo, doing you an injustice by unfounded suspicions, but if an error it better be on the side of his country's safety than in fear of offending a friend. I have heard that Dr. McMillan, at Gen. Sherman's a few days ago, induced you, not withstanding your piedge to me to take a glass of wine, and to-day, when I tound a box of wine in front of your tent and proposed to move it, which I did, I was told you had forbid its being taken away, for you intended to keep it until you entered vicksburg, that you might have it for your friends; an I to-incht, when you should, because of the condition of your health if nothing else, have been in bed, I find you where the wine bottle has just been emptied, in company with those who drink and urgo you to do likewise, and the lack of your asual promptness of decision and clearness in expressing yourself in writing ten ed to confirm my suspicions.

You have the full control of your appetite and can let drinking alone. Had you not piedged me the sincerity of your honor early last March that you would drink no more during the war, and kept that pledge during your recent campaign, you would not to-day have stood first in the world's history as a successual military leader. Your only salvation depends upon your strict adherence to that pledge. You cannot succeed in any other way. As I have before stated, I may be wrong in my suspicions, but if one sees that which leads him to suppose a sentime is falling asleep on his post. It is his duty to arouse him: and if one sees that which leads him to suppose a sentime is falling asleep on his post, it is his duty to arouse him; and if one sees that which leads him to lear the gene

The retained copy of this letter was indered by General Rawlins as follows:

This is an exact copy of a letter given to the person to whom it is addressed at its date, about four collection our headquarters in the rear of violantary. Its admonitions were headed, and all went well.

JOHN A. RAWLING.